



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



MEDAL FOR THE ST. PAUL INSTITUTE BY PAUL MANSHIP

seum. These are a small bronze, one of the most spirited statuettes from the hand of Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, whose work is noted for this quality; a small bronze of the well-known male figure of Victory, first seen on the dome of Festival Hall, St. Louis Exposition, by Evelyn Longman, and a life-size bust of John Burroughs, in marble, by C. S. Pietro.

The museum is showing during March a collection of canvases by George Elmer Browne and an exhibition of paintings by American artists, including Gifford Beal, William Chase, George Bellows, Paul Dougherty, Childe Hassam, W.P. Glackens, Robert Henri, Ernest Lawson, W. Elmer Schofield, Hayley Lever, J. Alden Weir and Gardner Symons.

THE MANSHIP MEDAL The St. Paul Institute has adopted as the permanent form for its awards for excellence in art a medal designed by Paul Manship, a native of St. Paul and a graduate of the St. Paul Art School, who received the Prix de Rome in 1909, the highest honor that can come to an American student of sculpture. There is a peculiar fitness that the Institute Medal should be the work of a St. Paul student who has won international recognition. Mr. Manship writes of the design of the medal as follows:

"I have thought to get away from the stereotyped models generally used in this connection and to suggest the whole idea in

an abstract manner, and so, instead of representing the figure of Art with a palette in one hand and a work of sculpture in the other, I have pictured, for the obverse of the medal, the Muse that inspires and extols, kneeling before the figure of Victory who bestows recognition of artistic accomplishment. For the reverse of the medal the idea of the Pegasus, arising from the Globe itself, appealed to me, apart from its decorative effect, as being suggestive of the flight of fancy and its vehicle of transport to the higher realms."

The medal was awarded and future delivery promised, at the Exhibition of the Work of Northwestern Artists held in St. Paul last year. It was again awarded this month to exhibitors, in a similar exhibit held under the same auspices.

A UNIVERSITY CIRCUIT EXHIBITION During the present season The American Federation of Arts has been circulating a collection of twelve oil paintings by American artists among the universities of the Middle West. In connection with this exhibition of American masterpieces, Prof. W. A. Griffith, of the University of Kansas, writes as follows:

"In Kansas alone there will be 9,000 students in the three schools who will see and study this collection; some day these young people will buy pictures. Kansas is getting rich and more people are able to buy pictures. One of the best collections